

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: N. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, 84 Broadway.—ONE FOR THE ROAD.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FANTASIE—MIL-
LIE AND HIS MEN—PAT'S BLUES.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DRAGON KNIGHT—
FLORENCE'S DREAM—BOTTLE IMP.BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—NAT-
URAL HISTORY—COSMOS—LIVING WHALES, &c., at all hours.ROBERTS OF DUBLIN—JOHN JONES, afternoon and even-
ing.STANTON'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall—475 Broad-
way.—WHO STRUCK BILLY PATTERSON.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—ABRAHAM'S CONCERT.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 44 Broadway.—SONGS,
DANCES, &c.GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 618 Broadway.—DRAWING
ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery.—SONGS, DANCES,
&c.PARISHAN GABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.ATHENAEUM, Brooklyn.—MISS NINA FOSTER'S ENTERTAIN-
MENT.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, June 5, 1862.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We have again to request that our business pa-
trons will send in their advertisements before nine
in the evening, in order to facilitate their classifica-
tion under the proper heads. Attention to this
regulation has become more than ever necessary,
from the enormous increase in our circulation,
which now exceeds 120,000 copies daily, and
which obliges us to go to press at as early an hour
as possible. In order that business people may
derive the fullest advantage from a publicity so
extensive, and which is greater than that afforded
by all the other city dailies combined, it is essential
that they should comply with our office require-
ments. Let them bear in mind that one advertise-
ment published in its proper place is worth a dozen
inserted at random.

THE SITUATION.

No news from General McClellan's army was
received at the War Department yesterday in con-
sequence of the storm, which broke down the tele-
graph line between Fort Monroe and the
military headquarters. We publish in our columns
to-day a full and graphic account of the three days'
fight before Richmond, on Saturday, Sunday and
Monday, from our special correspondent—who
witnessed the entire action. It is unnecessary to
recommend the story to the perusal of the public,
for so much of interest centres around this most
important battle of the campaign that it will un-
doubtedly be read with avidity. We give also a
map of the battle field, which will serve to illus-
trate our correspondent's description.

The last news from General Banks' column comes
from Martinsburg yesterday and states that the
rebel, General Jackson, with his whole force, passed
through there towards New Market, which point
it is said they reached on Monday night, though
their rear guard was considerably harassed by
General Milroy on that morning at Fisher's Hill, a
mile and a half south of Strasburg.

The defeat of Beauregard's army at Corinth is
complete. The advance of General Pope, with
40,000 men thirty miles south of Corinth, has de-
monstrated that the great rebel army of the West
is utterly broken up and demoralized. General
Halleck states in a despatch to the War De-
partment yesterday that General Pope already
reports ten thousand prisoners and deserters
from the enemy, and 15,000 stand of arms cap-
tured. Thousands of the enemy are throwing
away their arms. A farmer says that when Beau-
regard learned that Colonel Elliott had cut the
railroad on his line of retreat—as we reported
in Tuesday's HERALD—he became frantic, and
told his men to save themselves the best way they
could. General Halleck further says:—We have
captured nine locomotives and a number of cars.
One of the former is already repaired and is
running to-day. Several more will be in running
order in two or three days. The result is all I
could possibly desire.

Our correspondent at Corinth, Miss., describes
the siege of that place, giving the movements of
the federal army, the efforts of the rebel generals
to circumvent the plans of General Halleck, the
several skirmishes preceding the evacuation, and
all the minutiae of the siege and its denouement.
From his letter we learn that General Halleck's
plans of operations were changed somewhat after
he had arrived before Corinth, when he found
that the enemy had so fortified the place as to
make it a second Manassas. Our gains were
not fully known when his letter was mailed,
indeed it may be said that the facts and
results are not yet fully ascertained even at Gen-
eral Halleck's headquarters, for our troops are
continually bringing in rebel prisoners, discover-
ing secreted stores and hidden arms, and unearthing
rebel wealth of all sorts and in large quanti-
ties.

The success of General Pope, above referred
to, in bagging so large a number of the rebels,
will prove a severe loss if not a thorough de-
moralization to the army of General Beauregard,
and will necessarily prevent another stand being
made by the rebels in the valley of the Mississippi.
The whereabouts of Generals Beauregard, Price,
Van Dorn and Bragg, still remains a mystery. The
former—after giving the word "Sauve qui peut"
to his army—has probably turned his face towards
Richmond, to join his fortunes with those of
Jeff. Davis and Joe Johnston. To illustrate the
movements of our army in the West more fully,
we publish to-day some maps showing the operations
of the Union forces and of the enemy for some
time past. The battle fields around Corinth have
now become historic, and the deeds enacted there
will form no insignificant part in the story of the
rebellion.

By the City of New York, at this port, we have
details of the European news of the 22d of May.

General Prim's letter, lately published in the
HERALD, in which he states his reasons for the re-
moval of the Spanish troops from Mexico, and un-
veils the intentions of Napoleon with regard to the

establishment of a throne for a foreign prince in
the capital of the republic, produced a great sen-
sation in government circles and among the people
in London, Paris and Madrid. The Spaniards gen-
erally applauded his conduct. In the sitting of the
Cortes on the 19th of May, Senor Castro made a
speech in support of his proposition to censure the
Ministry for their conduct in reference to Mexican
affairs. The Minister of State, in defending the
government, said they approved the conduct of
General Prim and the Spanish plenipotentiary.
Senor Olazaga requested that the documents relat-
ing to the question should be communicated to
the House. Marshal O'Donnell said in reply:—I
shall examine the papers as soon as I receive them,
and shall communicate them to the Chamber if I
see that there would be no inconvenience in my
doing so.

The Paris *Moniteur*, *Patrie*, *Constitutionnel*,
with many other French journals, sustain the po-
sition of the Emperor in Mexico. The *Constitu-
tionnel* remarks that neither the governments or
subjects of England or Spain have had any redress
from Mexico, as provided for in the allied treaty,
and asserts that the conduct of the commanders
of the two Queens, in leaving the country
without fulfilling the object of their mission,
is like that of "freemen who should run away
when a confederation was burning most fiercely."
The *Opinion Nationale*—Prince Napoleon's
organ—objects to the scheme of founding a throne
in Mexico, on account of the distance and cost,
and concludes by saying that after two years the
throne would be a target to be incessantly bat-
tered by the United States.

The London *Times* approves of the projects of
Napoleon, provided France wishes a dominion in
Mexico. The London *Post* has an elaborate
article on the position of affairs in that country.
After recapitulating the events which have oc-
curred since the arrival of the allied expedition,
the *Post* condemns what it describes as the ill-
judged mission of General Almonte, to which it
attributes the independent course pursued by
France, hinting, at the same time, however, that
the General's conduct was probably prompted by
French instigation. The *Post* justifies the Mexican
government in its conduct, "which is as completely
in the right as on many previous occasions it has
been in the wrong," and, in reply to the *Moniteur's*
attempt to show that the honor of France is bound
up with the protection accorded to General Almonte,
says that that honor, if implicated at all, is im-
plicated in another fashion, since the honor of a
great State should suggest the necessity of carrying
out a clearly expressed convention in its terms and
spirit.

Lord Palmerston, in a speech which we publish
to-day, declares that Lord Lyons and M. Mercier
act in perfect accord in Washington with refer-
ence to their official action relative to the ques-
tions arising from the rebellion, and that their
instructions are "identical." The Paris corre-
spondent of the London *Post* makes a similar
statement.

The captain of the British steamship *Bermuda*
writes a letter from Philadelphia to the owners,
detailing the circumstances attending the capture
of that vessel by the officers of the United States
Navy. The communication appears in our col-
umns to-day.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday communications relative
to soldiers imprisoned in the District penitentiary,
and transmitting the instructions given to the pro-
visional Governors of Tennessee and North Caro-
lina, were received. A joint resolution was
adopted allowing hereafter a premium of two
dollars for every accepted recruit to the regular
army, and allowing soldiers enlisted as volunteers
or in the regular army to receive their first
month's pay in advance. The joint resolution
suspending all payments under the act making
payment to persons employed in the Department of
the West was also adopted. The Tax bill was
then taken up, and occupied the Senate till the
adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, the motion to
reconsider the vote whereby the bill to free from
servitude the slaves of rebels was rejected was
taken up, and, after debate, the subject was re-
committed to the select committee, with instruc-
tions to report a substitute in effect liberating the
slaves of the leading conspirators against the gov-
ernment. A bill declaring all persons holding
office under the Confederate government forever
ineligible to office under the government of the
United States was passed. The House then ad-
journed.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship *City of New York*, from Queens-
town on the 22d of May, reached this port yester-
day evening. Our files are dated in London on the
21st ultimo, and contain some very important de-
tails of her news report at Cape Race, telegraphed
from Newfoundland, and published in the HERALD
last Sunday and Monday mornings.

Where is Beauregard's rebel army? This ques-
tion seems somewhat difficult to answer; but a
"reliable" gentleman has informed a correspon-
dent of a Chicago paper that twenty-five
thousand of his force may be found at Grand
Junction, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad;
ten thousand are at Kossuth, and fifty thousand
made their way to Okolona, on the Mobile and
Ohio Railroad.

The Chicago *Tribune* says there are thousands
of soldiers in the West who were sent home sick,
but are now well, who do not intend to return to
their regiments until the war is over, when they
will report to draw their pay.

The Kansas papers say that the President has
promised to appoint Colonel Jennison Brigadier
General of Jayhawkers, and to send him to the
Indian country.

All persons holding military claims against the
State of New York are notified to send them, with
all necessary vouchers, to Silas W. Burt, Assistant
Inspector General, at the Capitol in Albany.

All the printing materials, including the types,
machinery and presses, together with the build-
ings which contain them, of the Nashville *Patriot*,
Nashville *Banner*, Nashville *Union*, Nashville
Gazette, Tennessee *Register*, and the Southern
Methodist Publishing House, and the Baptist Pub-
lishing House in that city, have been labelled by
the United States Army.

The Republican State Convention of Maine will
meet to-day in Portland, to nominate a candidate
for Governor, and to take a look over the political
field.

The rain storm yesterday probably checked the
fire in the Adirondack Mountains in this State, and
saved the Clinton County State Prison. Some of

the goods in the prison had been removed to
Plattsburg for security, and preparations had
been made for the safety of the prisoners.

A correspondent informs us that our William-
antic correspondent did not give the correct name of
the village in which is located the *Tribune* gun
manufacture. It is not Eagle village, but Eagle-
ville, Tolland county, Conn. The former factory
was destroyed by fire three or four years instead
of one year ago.

Some inquiries have been made by the Depart-
ment at Washington for the reason of the delay
in transmitting thither the resolutions respecting
the New York Mint, passed by the Board of Alder-
men about ten days ago. They were sent by the
Mayor to the Clerk of the Common Council yester-
day, and Mr. Valentine has directed the resolutions
to be engrossed and forwarded to Washington
without delay.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was
held last evening, when a resolution was adopted
appropriating the sum of \$18,918 for the purpose
of erecting a new schoolhouse in the Twelfth
ward. A further sum of \$13,500 was appropriated
to purchase the two lots of ground Nos. 68 and 70
Monroe street, on which to erect a new school-
house for the Seventh ward. Owing to a difference
of opinion among the members of the Warming
and Ventilating Committee, two reports were pre-
sented on warming and ventilating Ward School
No. 29, in the First ward. A long and stormy de-
bate ensued, when the matter was laid over and
made the special order of business for a special
meeting, to be held on Wednesday next, the 11th
instant.

A regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emi-
gration was held yesterday; but no business of
public importance was transacted. From the
weekly statement it appears that the number of
emigrants who arrived here during the week end-
ing on the 4th inst. was 2,978, making a total of
20,684 during the present year, against 34,084 to
the same date in 1861. The number of inmates
remaining on Ward's Island is 677. The Treasurer's
report shows that there is a balance of \$20,202 65
remaining in the bank to the credit of the Com-
missioners.

The stock market was very buoyant yesterday,
and prices of all descriptions were higher. Govern-
ments were wanted at 106 for the sixes of 1881; Central rose to 91,
and other stocks in proportion. The money market was
easy. Call loans 3 a 5 per cent. Nothing was done in
foreign exchange.

The extreme inclemency of the weather yesterday
tended to check transactions in many branches of busi-
ness. The cotton market was firmer, with a good re-
quest, chiefly from spinners. The sales embraced about
800 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 81½¢ for middling
uplands. The flour market was steady, but not
active, with a little better feeling in common
medium grades of shipping qualities, while higher
brands of extra were somewhat irregular, though
without important change in prices. The export demand was light, the chief sales having
been made to the home trade. Prime wheat was firm,
while poor qualities were heavy and prices irregular.
Corn was firm and in fair demand, with sales of Western
mixed at 49½¢, a 50¢, in store and delivered. Pork was
rather active at the recent session, with sales of
mess at \$11 50, and of prime at \$20 25. Sugars were
steady, with sales of 100 hogs. Coffee was quiet. Of
the 3,500 bags Rio and Santos advertised to be sold at
auction, only 388 bags of Santos were sold at 22¢,
in 2½¢. Freight engagements were fair, while rates, in
consequence of the large amount of room offering, were
heavy, and in some cases rather easier. Corn to Liver-
pool was engaged in bulk and bags at 8d. a 8½¢, and
wheat at 9d. a 9½¢, and flour at 12d. To London
four was taken at 2s. 9d., and wheat at 10d., in ship's
bags. Wheat to Havre was taken at 20c., in ship's bags.

Important from the Battle Fields of
Richmond and Corinth.

The news which we publish this morning
from these two historic places is of the highest
public importance. The movements of the re-
bels since their evacuation of Corinth, and the
operations of the grand army of General Halleck,
are even of more importance than the
sudden abandonment of the rebel stronghold in
the Southwest. The tolls are fast closing in
upon our rebellious brethren, and the avenging
arms of the insulted republic are now being
vindicated upon every battle field.

Thus we see that treason is reaping the ripe
fruit whose seed was sown without any regard
to ulterior consequences. We now have posi-
tive information not only that the Southern
army under General Beauregard is demoralized
and disintegrated, but that it is altogether
broken up and destroyed. Mutual confidence
between officer and soldier has been lost, and
the mass of the rebel army is now but
little better than an untrained mob. As
a proof of this, we may say that the
despatches of General Halleck inform us that
the rebels can only save themselves by flight.
Beauregard has called upon his troops to save
themselves—a certain sign that there is no other
salvation for those who have been blind enough
to follow him. When an older general,
driven to the wall by his opponents, found that
the fates were against him, and that his power
was gone—on his last and fatal battle field—he
cried, "sauve qui peut." He saved his own
life for a time, it is true, but he lost his army
and the empire he had fought to rear, and
which he hoped to retain. And so with Beau-
regard. He has long enough defied the legiti-
mate government of the land, only to end his
career by calling upon his deluded followers
to "save themselves."

The news from this distant quarter is also
important as showing the great distinction of
General Pope, a meritorious officer, whose
claims have been as yet but slightly con-
sidered by the great public. No general
of a corps d'armee in our service has
done more than this officer for the good
cause in which he is enlisted. One of
the most brilliant achievements of the
present war belongs to him. Advancing over
thirty miles beyond Corinth, he has met the
enemy, seized and captured 10,000 prisoners—
in addition to three or four thousand previ-
ously taken—15,000 stand of arms, nine
locomotives, and all the concomitants of a
railroad, and this bold act of General Pope,
if one had no other reasons, would naturally
lead us to believe that the rebel army of the
Mississippi has been broken into fragments
altogether as irredeemable as Southern bank
notes. There will, of course, be floating atoms
of the old organization to be found here and
there for some time to come; but the solid
strength of the hitherto indomitable Southern
army has been destroyed, and it must now

break into worthless pieces under the united
pressure of Northern arms and home starva-
tion.

In connection with this gratifying news from
the far South, we have important advices from
one of our own correspondents in front of
Richmond concerning the recent battles under
General McClellan on the one side, and Gen-
eral Joseph Johnston on the other. Although it
must be confessed that the Southern rebels have
fought with all the courage and desperation of
our heroic race, still the unwavering resistance
of Northern soldiers, and the justice of our
cause, have always brought victory to our ban-
ners. The rebels have, in fact, reckoned with-
out their host. Instead of two days fighting,
we now learn that the Union soldiers contested
the ground with the greatest determination for
three days; and, when the overwhelming host
of rebels thought they had got our troops at
the "last ditch," they were driven from their
ground by the triumphant bayonets of our in-
vincible Northern soldiers.

Brief as is this review of the operations of
our army, it cannot but be highly gratifying to
the public. The course of our armies is always
onward. From the Potomac, as from the dis-
tant Tennessee, we hear the cheering sounds
of victory.

We have already published the earliest ad-
vices of the battles fought by both our armies.
The graphic accounts of the last contest near
Richmond will show how earnestly the Union
army before that city is battling for the right.
Gradually we are approaching the rebel cap-
ital; and even now our pickets are advanced to
the line of the rebel works on the last line of
defences in front of Richmond. In the last
battle with the enemy we took no less than
1,500 prisoners, and killed and wounded 5,500
rebels; while our own loss was not over 800
killed and about 3,000 wounded. The rebels
took no prisoners at all, but retreated before
the unrestrained sweep of our patriot army.

These are evidences of the past—to be re-
peated more destructively in the future.
Wherever the Union flag, Union soldiers and
a Union spirit are seen, the cause of right and
constitutional liberty must invariably triumph.

COMMERCIAL PROGRESS AND THE CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE.—The Chamber of Commerce, at
their last monthly meeting, postponed the elec-
tion of Secretary. We hear no objections
urged by our merchants to the present incum-
bent. The postponement was made on the
presumption that the Secretary was cognizant
of a suggestion made to the members two days
before the election that, in case the President
declined a re-election another gentleman
named might be acceptable. It is very wrong
sometimes for a man to know too much. He
had better keep his information and the practical
suggestions of others to himself, and not
make himself too useful. We have known
numerous instances where persons have been
superceded in office because they knew too
much, and were too little under the curb.

But if the Chamber of Commerce wishes to
perpetuate its fame among our future mer-
chants it will again strive to call the at-
tention of government to the necessity of
a direct railway between our city and Wash-
ington. Every merchant in New York can ap-
preciate the importance of speed in the trans-
portation of the mails between leading points;
yet they submit silently to thirteen hours
travel between New York and Washington, when
eight hours would be ample. And this very
route is at once the great connecting link—
commercial, postal and travelling—between
the North and the South, and connects the
three largest cities of the Union with the cap-
ital of the country. The correspondence and
business of the government alone demand this
reform. What commercial country on the
globe besides this would submit for nearly
a quarter of a century to the disgraceful deten-
sions caused by the break in the railway line,
and all to give a little profit to two grasping
corporations like the cities of Philadelphia and
Baltimore?

When we look at the extent and im-
portance of our commercial correspondence
between the North and Northeast and the
entire South, there can be no doubt of the
urgent need of increased speed on our main
lines of railroad. On all the leading mail routes
of Great Britain, France, Germany, Prussia and
Austria the mails are carried from forty to
sixty miles an hour, and not an instance can
be found in Europe where any city is allowed to
break the railway connection for local profit or
any other cause. There is one railway already
directly through London, and three more are
building to intersect at different points the
great metropolis of the kingdom—a city of near
three millions of people.

The Southern (or Washington) train for New
York leaves at six A. M., and should reach this
city at two P. M., being a speed of little more
than thirty miles an hour. Instead of that the
passengers are landed here at seven P. M., after
a tedious steamboat passage in New York Bay
via Amboy. Parties with large means have
proposed to build a first class railroad between
New York and Washington, at a cost of from
six to eight millions of dollars, provided the
government will, after its completion, lend it
aid. Then let the government take a first
mortgage, and apply the Post Office and mili-
tary transportation money to the sinking fund
to pay off the road debt. The contracting par-
ties offer to do the government military trans-
portation at two-thirds the rate they are now
paying, and to carry first class passengers be-
tween New York and Washington, without
change of cars, for five dollars and a half.
They will also build a direct road to Point of
Rocks, which, with the completion of the
Connellsville Railroad, shorten the distance to
Pittsburg more than one hundred miles. This
will effect a large saving to the government in
the transportation of coal from the mines of
Maryland and Pennsylvania for the sup-
ply of vessels and foundries at Wash-
ington and Annapolis. To carry out this
greatly needed improvement Congress need
not advance a single dollar, and every mer-
chant, traveller, trader and manufacturer in
future years will thank the government that
breaks down a galling monopoly and aids in
the establishment of an important postal, com-
mercial and military line of communication.

Will the Chamber of Commerce of this great
city condescend to spend a little of their time
in giving their countenance to this important
commercial subject? By another month their
action will be too late. The matter has been
before them four months, without the slightest
report or notice from their committee to whom
it was referred.

The Chamber has also had before their body
the subject of the new postal bill providing for
a uniform two cent postage, the abolition of
franking, a free letter delivery, a Post Office
money order office and other necessary reforms.
Can they not, by a vote of the Chamber, sus-
tain the action taken by our citizens in nume-
rous petitions, meetings and reports of com-
mittees of merchants? If the New York Chamber
of Commerce is a live body let it be made man-
ifest.

Governor Stanly and the Negro Im-
brolio in North Carolina—What is to
be Done?

Our abolition radicals, missionaries and ne-
gro worshippers, from Pamlico Sound to Bos-
ton, have been thrown into a state of great ex-
citement, wrath and consternation in conse-
quence of the very positive anti-abolition and
anti-nigger worshipping proceedings of Hon.
Edward Stanly, President Lincoln's Provisional
Governor of North Carolina.

Of the character of these proceedings the
readers of the HERALD have already been in-
formed; but for the purposes of a clear under-
standing of the matter let us briefly recite
them. The Newbern abolition correspondent
of the New York *Tribune* commences his
statement with these very interesting com-
plaints—to wit: that "Governor Stanly con-
tinues the policy of propitiating the slave-
holders of North Carolina, and succeeds admir-
ably;" that "this house is the resort of an ad-
mirable class of Newbernians, Unionists now, late
rebels, who are greatly elated at the prospect
of affairs;" that "they no longer go about
gloomy, moody and sullen, as of old," but that
"they laugh and are merry" over the boast that
"Governor Stanly is a North Carolinian—none
of your nigger worshippers." In our judgment
a very strong case is here made out in favor of
the Governor, in view of the special business of
his mission—the restoration of the people and
of the State of North Carolina to the Union; for
in beginning with the governing class of its
people we think he begins at the right end of
his work and in the right way.

The abolition specifications against him are:
1. His suspension and closing up of the negro
contraband schools established at Newbern
and other points under the general super-
vision of the Rev. Mr. Vincent Colyer, of New
York. 2. His return of fugitive slaves to their
masters. 3. His expatriation of H. H. Helper,
brother of H. R. Helper (there are two Helpers,
perhaps more), author of the "Impending Crisis."

This H. H. Helper, disgusted at these as-
tounding innovations of Governor Stanly, ad-
dressed him a letter, dated Newbern, May 30,
in which he says, substantially, that he had ex-
pected the Governor would break ground to
the people of North Carolina in favor of em-
ancipation; "but your first act, closing the schools
which have been established for the instruction
of the negroes, has seemed to me to point in
quite another direction." Helper considers
this "a bad beginning," and desires to know if
the Governor intends to follow it up; for, "if
so," says Helper, "I shall need no further light,
and will prepare, as soon as practicable, to
leave the State, satisfied, as I am, that I can
render the State no service so acceptable
to you and them." Helper is answered
the next day by an order from the
Provost Marshal of Newbern, acting under
the Governor's instructions, requiring said
Helper "to leave this department in the first
vessel going North;" and such is the "expatri-
ation" of Helper.

The scene changes from Newbern to Wash-
ington, where the abolition negro brigade, tak-
ing the alarm, instantly proceeds to action.
Thus it appears that on Tuesday last "the Rev.
Dr. Tyng, of New York, and Stephen Caldwell,
of Philadelphia, representing the Freedmen's
Association of those cities, waited upon Sec-
retary Stanton, in company with Senator Sumner
(from whom came the late resolution of inquiry
in the Senate upon the subject), to inquire into
the authority under which Governor Stanly
issued his order closing the colored schools in
North Carolina." It is further reported by the
Washington chronicler of the *Tribune* that Sec-
retary Stanton showed this inquiring com-
mittee of three "his instructions to Governor
Stanly, which contain not a word directing
him to enforce the local laws of North Carolina;"
and that "Secretary Stanton also said he would
not remain one hour a member of an adminis-
tration which sanctioned such proceedings as
those of Governor Stanly;" and that the Sec-
retary "read his visitors the letter which he had
just written" to the Governor, "after consulta-
tion with the President, in which he was directed
to revoke the obnoxious order, and allow
the schools (for the instruction of the blacks)
to go on as heretofore."

Lastly, in answer to Mr. Senator Sumner's
resolution, the commissions and instructions to
Governors Johnson, of Tennessee, and Stanly,
of North Carolina, have been sent into the
Senate, and it appears that they "are very
general in their terms;" that there is "not a
word in either about enforcing the local laws;"
but that still a large margin of discretion is
left to the Governors concerned, in view of the
delicate and important duties with which they
are entrusted.

The facts thus being stated, the ques-
tion recurs, What is to be the upshot of
this negro imbroglio? That Governor John-
son, in shaping his administration of af-
fairs in Tennessee, as far as possible, in ac-
cordance with the local laws and institutions
of the State, has been and is pursuing a wise
and successful policy, is abundantly manifest
from the numerous and enthusiastic Union
meetings that have become the peculiar feature
of the times in Tennessee. Maryland and
Kentucky and Missouri were rescued from the
very jaws of this rebellion, and restored to the
Union intact, by a similar policy respecting
their local laws and institutions. Governor
Stanly, a consistent Union man, has under-
taken to initiate the same policy in North Caro-
lina. The abolition disorganizers confess that
it is working successfully in the conciliation
of the slaveholders, the ruling class of the Com-
monwealth. They were rebels; but they are
becoming Unionists; and this is the difficulty.
Our abolition disunion faction has no desire to
conciliate the slaveholders of the South; its
objects are to exterminate them, to abolish
slavery, to reduce the Southern States to Terri-
tories, and to reconstitute their institutions and

their boundaries upon a free soil, free negro
and negro equality basis.

Hence this war upon Gov. Stanly. We may
rely, however, upon President Lincoln's pa-
triotism and sagacity to prevent the States of
North Carolina and Tennessee from falling
under the control of such mischievous fools
and fanatics as the Helpers, and such im-
placable disunionists as the managing chiefs of
our Northern abolition faction. The successful
Union policy of Gov. Johnson in Tennessee we
hope and believe will still be encouraged there,
and in North Carolina, and in other States, as
our military forces occupy them. This is our
high road to the restoration of the Union, while
that of our abolition Jacobins, knaves and
fanatics is the broad road to ruin, dissolution
and endless anarchy, involving government,
society, law and order, public and individual
liberty, life and property, North and South.
The country will sustain the President in his
wise and well considered policy for saving the
Union.

THE FRAUDULENT ISSUE OF INDIANA STATE
BONDS.—Governor Morton, of Indiana, and
several other officials of that State, are now in
this city on business connected with the fraud-
ulent issue of Indiana State bonds. It appears
that when Governor Morton was here in Febru-
ary last he urged the necessity of taking im-
mediate proceedings against those guilty of the
frauds. But for some reason or other, with
which we are assured, Governor Morton has
nothing to do, no action has been taken in the
premises.

The Pursuit of the Flying Rebels from
Corinth.

Chicago, June 4, 1862.

A special despatch from Cairo says:—
Immediately on the occupation of Corinth, forces from
General Pope's division were sent out in pursuit of such
rebels as fled westward.

General Grant, in command of two regiments
of cavalry, soon came in the rear of the enemy, six
miles southwest of Corinth, and engaged in a
fight. He lost fifty men, but was afterwards
largely reinforced, when the rebels were surrounded.
It is said that five or ten thousand have been captured.
A portion of them have reached Pittsburg Landing, en
route to Northern military prisons.

News from Harper's Ferry.

THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN BY JACKSON—
RECOUNTED BY WINCHESTER—THE BALTIMORE
AND OHIO RAILROAD.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 4, 1862.

Mr. Eichleger, formerly of New York, but recently
engaged in business at Winchester, reached here to-day.
Himself and partner were taken prisoners by the rebels,
but managed to escape and walked to this place.

The rebels took 2,100 prisoners, forty of whom were
officers and sixty civilians. They were taken to Lynch-
burg.